



**JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN**

Thursday, April 1, 1847.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25 half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

**Democratic Whig Nominations.**

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JAMES IRVIN,**  
OF CENTRE COUNTY.  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**JOSEPH W. PATTON,**  
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

**Wanted at this Office.**

An apprentice to the Printing business. A lad of about 15 or 16 years of age, having a reasonable English Education, and of good character and industrious habits, will find a situation by making early application.

The subscribers to the Jeffersonian Republican who change their residences during the present season, will please notify us where they wish their papers left hereafter.

The Lehigh Reporter of Tuesday last, says the notes of the Commercial Bank, located at Perth Amboy, N. J., are refused by the merchants and business men of Allentown.

**The Columbian Magazine.**

We have received the April number of this excellent New York monthly. The number is beautifully got up; contains a large amount of reading matter, besides several highly finished engravings and a plate of the latest fashions. The subscription price is \$3 per annum.

**The Lady's Book.**

The April number of this old and favorite periodical has already made its appearance, and claims particular notice and admiration for the beauty of its execution, and the richness of its contents.

Godey's re-print of Blackwood's Magazine, for March, has also been received, and is an excellent number.

The Legislature of this State previous to its adjournment passed a new Lottery Law. Under its provisions any person convicted of selling a Lottery ticket of any kind, or from any State, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment in the State or County prison, not exceeding three years, at the discretion of the court. Persons buying are not held liable, nor punished, but are competent witnesses against the seller.

**Extraordinary Grinding.**

The Baltimore American says that ninety barrels of flour were recently made in the Greenfield Mills, Frederick county, Maryland, with a very superior pair of six feet burs, called the "Eclipse," in twenty-four hours. The wheat of which this flour was made averaged only 56 pounds per bushel. If the wheat had been of the same quality as that of last year one hundred barrels would have been turned out with great ease.

The New York Express says that the Police expenses of that city during the last year were \$500,000.

The beautiful residence erected by the taste and liberal expenditure of Joseph Bonaparte, at Bordentown, on the Delaware, in New Jersey, is to be sold at auction next June.

This is one of the most complete and perfect estates in this country, and in its arrangement, plantations, garden and mansion, is ready for the immediate enjoyment of any gentleman of taste and fortune, who may desire such a delicious retreat ready made to his hands.

The house, large and spacious, is built of stone and brick. The Park, containing 274 acres, is completely enclosed, admirably planned, and divided into wood and lake, pasture and arable land, in due proportion.

Mr. Clay left New Orleans on the 10th ult., for his residence in Kentucky, intending to stop a few days at Natchez.

**Fully Employed.**

A correspondent of a London paper, writing from Caernarven, Wales, mentions having passed, during a promenade, a study-looking dame, who was knitting stockings, had a load of wool on her head, a child tied on her back, and a cudgel under her arm, with which she was driving four cows before her. Nor was her tongue idle, for she scolded the cows in Welsh if they dared to swerve from the path she meant them to follow.

In 1844, Polk's Majority in New Hampshire over all others was 5,095; now the Locofoco Governor has a majority of 1147, according to the showing of his friends, who crow lustily over the glorious result. The Locofoco loss is 4,958; and at the same rate in the whole Union their loss would be about 290,000—and put them in a minority of some 250,000 below the Whigs. A "glorious result," truly!

**Rail Road Meeting.**

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, convened at the house of Wm. A. Brodhead, at the Delaware Water Gap, on Thursday, the 25th inst., to express their sentiments relative to the completion of "The Susquehanna and Delaware Rail Road;" when the following officers were appointed:—  
DEPUÉ S. MILLER, President.

JOSEPH KERR, JOSEPH V. WILSON, MICHAEL RANSBURY, ELEAZER PRICE, C. G. NEBE, JOHN EDINGER, AARON CROASDALE, THEODORE BRODHEAD, BENJAMIN V. BUSH, Vice Presidents.

James H. Walton, Robert R. Depue, Luke W. Brodhead, Robert Huston, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated by James H. Walton, Esq. on motion, a committee of thirty was appointed to draught resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon the following persons were appointed: Sydenham Walton, John D. Morris, Richard S. Staples, Sirod J. Hollinshead, Joshua R. Howell, Benjamin Price, Jacob Brotzman, Joseph Dusenberry, Depue Bush, John H. Bütz, William A. Brodhead, Philip Fisher, Michael H. Dreher, Stogdell Stokes, R. T. Downing, John Boys, Silas L. Drake, John Kern, Peter Neyhart, David Edinger, Alexander Fowler, Abraham Fenner, Robert Brown, Henry Smith, James Bell, jr., William Clements, Daniel Drake, Edward Brown, Samuel Hayden and John H. Melick.

John D. Morris, Esq., was called upon, and addressed the Meeting in his usual happy style. The meeting was also addressed by Judge Robeson of Belvidere, presenting his views, favorable to a connection of the Susquehanna and Delaware Railroad with the Somerville and Easton Railroad, at a point near Belvidere, New Jersey.

The Committee then reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, we are in possession of a charter for the construction of a Railroad from the Delaware Water Gap to the Lackawanna Coal Beds, the greatest Coal region in the State.

And whereas, the immense productions of our country, together with the vast treasures that are yet buried in our mountains, require a cheaper and more expeditious communication to the great sea-board, in order to convert them into that wealth they intrinsically possess, and give a stimulus to the industry and enterprise of our country.

Therefore, Resolved, That the period has arrived when it is indispensable that a Railroad should be extended from the Coal District via the Delaware Water Gap to the city of New York.

Resolved, That we have the assurance of capitalists in New York and elsewhere, that stock can be procured within one week from the time the books are opened for the purpose of extending the Delaware and Susquehanna Railroad to the Water Gap, provided that any company in New Jersey will meet us at the latter place.

Resolved, That we this day offer and extend to the Somerville and Easton Railroad Company, or to the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, or to any other company in New Jersey, that if they will extend their road to the Delaware Water Gap, we will ensure its continuance to the western terminus of the Delaware and Susquehanna Railroad.

Resolved, That we will use our utmost abilities in assisting either company in New Jersey to obtain stock for the purpose of extending their road to the Delaware Water Gap.

Resolved, That we will not be deterred from our purpose by any inducement short of the construction of a road to this place.

Resolved, That we deem the construction of a Railroad from New York to the Lackawanna, as offering greater inducements to capitalists to invest their money than have been offered in this country for half a century.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with the managers of the foregoing companies and other persons interested in said road, and report the result of their correspondence at an adjourned meeting.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions the chair appointed the following committee:

Henry W. Drinker, William Henry, Theodore Brodhead, John D. Morris, Jacob Singmaster, R. T. Downing, Stogdell Stokes, John T. Bell, Sirod J. Hollinshead, B. S. Schoonover, Joseph V. Wilson, R. R. Depue, Luke W. Brodhead, Jacob Stauffer.

On motion Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet on the 24th day of April next, at the Court House in Stroudsburg, 2 o'clock P. M.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of Monroe, Luzerne, Warren, Orange, Morris, Essex and Sussex Counties, and the Tribune of New York City.

**The Poor of Ireland.**

Extract of a letter from Joseph Bewley and Jonathan Pim, Secretaries of the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends, to the Corresponding Committee of Friends in Philadelphia, dated Dublin, 31 month 1st 1847:

We regret to say that whilst much has been done and is doing to alleviate the prevalent distress, it must still be acknowledged to be on the increase, and spreading into Districts of the country, which were comparatively exempt some months since, so that we labor under much discouragement. We are endeavoring, however, to do all we can, and although the extent of the calamity is such as to surpass all the efforts that have been made fully to meet it, we cannot doubt that multitudes have been seasonably and most usefully assisted through the agencies which we have been enabled to open.

**The Latest Rumors.**

We have a rumor received by the way of New Orleans from the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 10th inst., to the effect that Gen. Taylor was attacked by Santa Anna at Agua Nueva, and after a smart battle fell back to Saltillo, where another engagement took place in which Gen Taylor was victorious. Gen. Taylor then retreated to Monterey. Santa Anna not attacking him here, he sallied forth and attacked the Mexican forces, and totally defeated Santa Anna. The Mexican loss is reported at four or five thousand. The time occupied in all this fighting and maneuvering was three days. Gen. Taylor pursued Santa Anna 18 miles on the road from Monterey towards Saltillo. The American loss is reported about 1100. Mexican forces 23,000—American about 7,000.

We put but little faith in these rumors, but give them for what they are worth.

The public property and stores on the Rio Grande, at Brazos, Matamoras, and Camargo, is said to amount to six or seven millions of dollars, besides immense quantities of private merchandise; and for the protection of this line there are probably from fifteen to eighteen hundred men, scattered in detachments, the strongest of which does not exceed seven hundred.

**The Island of Lobos.**

It appears that this Island is already noted. It appears that Com. Porter, in 1818, first hoisted the tri-colored flag of Mexico, and aided her with his little fleet, in her revolt against Spain. This Island was the rendezvous of the French squadron in 1837, when they battered down the walls of San Juan d'Ulloa: and, lastly, it was there that Com. Moore, of the Texan Navy, watered and recruited the health of his men for six weeks in 1842, and harassing and terrifying the Mexicans along the coast for thirteen months. A well, dug by Com. Moore, is still to be seen in the vicinity of the island.

**India Rubber Tree.**

The India rubber tree, which grows on the Island of Lobos, is quite a curiosity to our troops. A writer, describing one, says:—"I here attain the height of twenty-five feet, and the branches strike down to the earth, take root, and grow, and become bodies to the tree. We saw one which was cut down that had thirty-one trunks, the milky juice floats out in quantities upon the least wound being made through the bark."

**A New Method of Intoxication.**

In the absence of other means of intoxication, it is thought that opium and ether will be used by inebriates. A French Physician reports that four years ago, he was acquainted with a lady, who suffering from extreme melancholy, actually lived during the latter part of her life in an atmosphere charged with ether. A bottle with a large mouth, containing 1000 grammes of this substance, was kept constantly open on her chimney-piece. The remonstrances of scientific men, and of her kindred, could not prevail with her to renounce the habit, and forego the delightful intoxication which it produced. She would persist, and, finally succumbed to an affection of the brain, accompanied by an abolition of the functions of the organs of the sense.

**A Dreadful Affair.**

The Louisville Courier of the 16th says, that an affray occurred the day before in the vicinity of Bardstown, between Judge Brown and Judge Gaither, brothers-in-law, which resulted in the death of the latter. There had been a long standing difficulty between them, and some trifling occurrence yesterday caused the affray which resulted thus tragically.—Judge Gaither received the contents of several barrels of a revolving pistol, which caused his death in a short time.

**Singular Case.**

It will be remembered, that a few days since we noticed the sudden death of Mrs. Amington, a lady residing at the north part of this city. She was hanging out clothes in her yard, and falling, was taken up as dead. She was deposited in a tomb at Pawtucket, in due course, but has been removed thence, as on recent examination her body was discovered to be warm. The body remains warm, and the color in her face is natural and fluctuating, but there are no other signs of life. The most eminent physicians have not as yet been able to give a satisfactory solution of the mystery.—*Prov. Transcript.*

Mr. Jenks of the Boston Star, alluding to the tract on Dancing about to be published by the American Tract Society, proposes that a premium be offered for the best tract against the enormities of battledore, grace-hoop, skating, sliding, blindman's buff, pushpin, hunt the slipper, and puss-in-the-corner. Good!

**From the Wilkes-Barre Advocate.**

**Gubernatorial.**

Farmer B.—Well neighbor F. you Mechanics are an industrious set of men, I see you are always busy.

Mechanic F.—Yes, I delight to be stirring.—And to-day, while my hands have been busy, my mind has been ruminating on the question of next Governor. I have concluded to vote for General Irvin.

B.—Strange—he is the Whig Candidate. You and I have toiled so many years, side by side, in the Democratic Party, that I hardly expected that of you.

F.—True. But I have watched the workings of the Tariff of 1842—the country prospered under it—and its principles are right. I am a true Democrat—a true friend to my country—and I must adhere to the policy that sustains the interests of my country. It is Democratic to do so.

B.—Well if it is Democratic to do so, why don't Democrats go into it!

F.—They do. James run and tell your mother to send me the Farmer of August 5th, and the one of last week. They are in the chest in our bedroom.

Now neighbor B. you remember that before the Presidential election, Democrats carried flags, on which were the words, "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842." And see here, in the Farmer of August last is the proceedings of a Democratic meeting, which are very much opposed to the Tariff of 1846, and as warmly in favor of the Tariff of 1842.

B.—Yes, but was not that a Whig Meeting, and only called Democratic!

F.—Look at the Officers. Col. Hollenback was President. Did you ever know a Hollenback that wasn't a Democrat. Among the Officers, too, Kidder, Bennett, Reynolds, Ross, Fisher, and a host of other Democrats. Col. Wright addressed the meeting. Would you call such men Whigs!

B.—No. They are Democrats. But what did they do.

F.—Why they deprecated the effort then making to pass the Tariff of 1846. Let me read you one of their resolutions:—

Resolved, That the country under the Tariff act of '42, has prospered to an almost unprecedented extent—this we know and see—and we protest most earnestly against this attempt to "tinker at" that which works very well without it.

B.—That resolution then was passed at a Democratic meeting, and don't that show you that Democrats are in favor of that Tariff, too. Why can't you as a Democratic Tariff man vote for Shunk!

F.—Let me read you a resolution passed at the Convention that nominated Shunk:—

Resolved, That the increased prosperity and power of our great country, the result of her free institutions, and the faithful administration of the government, are satisfactory evidences that the accustomed war cry of our opponents as to the ruin to be accomplished by THE TARIFF OF 1846, will fall to have any other effect than to excite a feeling of ridicule towards the authors of these senseless predictions. Our farming, manufacturing and other industrial interests, are in the highest state of prosperity, and are not injuriously affected by the operations of the present Tariff.

Now do you observe the difference in the spirit of the two resolutions! I like the one passed in July, but not the one passed at the Convention.

B.—There is a great difference in the sentiment. But could Shunk have helped it!

F.—I guess it agrees with his own sentiments. Our party is divided on that question. One portion goes in for the principles of the Tariff of 1842—the other for the Tariff of 1846. Shunk seems to want to stand between them, rather favoring the latter. In his last Message he said:

"Should the changes made in the rate of duties by the tariff act of 1846, affect, injuriously, any of the great interests of the country, we must unite our efforts to induce Congress, to whose care and discretion the subject is committed by the Constitution, and on whose wisdom and justice we may safely rely, to make all just and reasonable amendments."

You see from that where Shunk stands. The resolution of the Convention shows that the portion of our party, opposed to the Tariff of 1842, got the ascendancy in that body, and of course they nominated their man. I cannot support him. You see we have in favor of the beneficial operation of the Tariff of 1842, the united and unwavering testimony of the Democratic Whigs—we have the testimony of a portion of our party, and I have also the evidence of my own observation. I have no notion of voting with that portion opposed to it. I feel it my duty as a Democrat to give my suffrages to sustain that which sustains the interest of my country, and I shall vote for Irvin.

B.—Well I can't blame you. But is there no doubt about Irvin,—are those who nominated him all in favor of Protection.

F.—Nobody doubts that. He is the candidate of the party that has steadily advocated the policy. Let me read you a resolution passed by the Convention that nominated Irvin:

Resolved, That the Protection of American Manufactures, and the independence of American labor, as they were the policy of the Whigs before and during the revolution, are their policy now: that the Tariff of 1842 was the source of unexampled prosperity to the country, and that its repeal has been attended with results detrimental to the true interests of all sections and classes.

Now neighbor compare the resolution accompanying the nomination of Shunk, with the one accompanying the nomination of Irvin, and see the difference. They are brought forward on very different principles, on the Tariff subject.

B.—You have a plain case of it, I grant you.—It looks as if the Democratic party has been changing about, first on one side, and then on the other.

F.—Not so much so as it may seem. Some of

our party are in favor of the Protective principle, and some are not, and the resolutions of the one portion are different from those of the other.

B.—Well that may be it. And I am inclined to go with you. I think we should sustain the policy that sustains the country.

**Shunk's Nomination.**

"Gov. Shunk has been re-nominated. The next thing is to re-elect him. It can be done. This, however, will require one thing, viz: complete harmony on the part of the Democracy. TO SPEAK PLAINLY THIS DOES NOT EXIST."—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, (Loco)

"If the nomination of Mr. Shunk is NOT PARTICULARLY ACCEPTABLE, why let it pass—say nothing about it—wait for FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS."—Lycoming Gazette, (Loco)

**Acceptance of Gen. Irvin.**

The following is the correspondence between the Committee of the Whig State Convention, and Gen. Irvin, on the subject of his nomination.

HARRISBURG, PA. March 10th, 1847.  
Hon. JAMES IRVIN:

SIR—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Whig State Convention, which met at Harrisburg on the 9th inst., for the purpose of selecting candidates for the office of Governor and Canal Commissioner of this Commonwealth, pursuant to our instructions, have the pleasure of announcing that you have been unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, by said Convention.

Yours very respectfully,

JNO. J. PEARSON,  
L. A. MACKEY,  
THOS. W. DUFFIELD,  
RICHARD IRVINE,  
E. C. WILSON,  
J. C. ADAMS,  
R. M. BARD.

BELLEFONTE, March 15, 1847.

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of the 10th inst. informing me that I have been unanimously nominated for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, by the Whig State Convention that met at Harrisburg on the 9th inst. has been presented to me by Messrs. Irvine and Mackey. I accept the nomination with feelings of profound gratitude for the high and unmerited honor which has been conferred upon me, by the Convention; and assure them, and through them the people of Pennsylvania, that if elected, my highest ambition will be to pursue such a course as will contribute to sustain the credit and promote the best interests of my native State.

With sentiments of the highest respect for the Convention, and each of you individually, I remain your friend and fellow citizen.

JAMES IRVIN.

To Messrs. Pearson, Mackey, Irvine, Duffield, Wilson, Adams and Bard.

**Acceptance of Mr. Patton.**

GENTLEMEN—I this day received your letter of the 10th inst. informing me of the unanimous nomination for the office of Canal Commissioner, by the Whig Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 9th.

By an entire devotion to the principles of the Whig party, which I believe to be identical with the true interests of Pennsylvania, and by which only she can arrive at that proud pre-eminence to which she is destined, and (in the event of my election to the office of Canal Commissioner) by directing all my energies to the promotion of the best interests of the Commonwealth, I shall hope to merit the honor conferred on me by the Convention.

For the present, Gentlemen, permit me, through you, to express to the Convention my sincere thanks, and accept for yourselves assurances of my distinguished consideration and respect.

JOSEPH W. PATTON.

Messrs. J. J. Pearson, L. A. Mackey, R. Irvine, T. W. Duffield, E. C. Wilson, J. C. Adams and R. M. Bard.

The Easton Sentinel, and other Pennsylvania Locofoco papers, are full of vituperation of federalism. They should be more tender of the feelings of Messrs. Buchanan and Wilkins; and when they talk of Tories, they should think of the man who "would have been a Tory had he lived in the days of the Revolution." This talking of halters to those who have had relatives hung, is extremely indelicate.—Belvidere Apollo.

If any one of our readers should make a purchase of goods at cheaper rates than those of the time of the tariff of '42, we shall be glad to hear of the fact. That benefit, promised by the friends of the new tariff, remains to be realized; and but for the railroad mania, and the accidental scarcity of grain in Europe, all the other promised benefits would still be among the things hoped for but not seen.—Id.

The Receivers of the Plainfield Bank will commence issuing certificates to bill holders on the 1st of April, in pursuance of an order in Chancery.

**MARRIED.**

In Delaware township, on the 15th ult., by Jacob B. Westbrook, Esq., Mr. ISAAC DECKER, and Miss SARAH HUNT, both of the above place. In Dingman township, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Charles Mill, Mr. MANIS VANACKEN, and Miss FRANCES HOFFMAN, both of Dingman